

WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIV

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1877.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY HOYT.

TUCSON, April, 25th, 1877.

EDITOR MINER:—I have just seen your editorial contained in the Daily of the 21st instant, and desire to say in regard thereto, that, while I am entirely willing that all my acts in an official capacity shall be fairly criticised, still I prefer that such criticism should be made after a more complete knowledge of the facts than seems to have been in your possession at the time you wrote the article in question. And as I have had the opinion that you would not wilfully misrepresent my acts upon this subject, I am forced to the conclusion that some one must have given you false information in regard to my opinion and acts relating to the removal of the property from Tucson to your city, and I therefore write you this to give you as true a statement of my position in regard to the matter as is consistent with the proper length of this letter.

I would first say, that I have always believed, and still believe, that the acts of the Ninth Legislative Assembly are as valid and binding as those of any other Legislative Assembly that this Territory ever had, and I have always asserted this belief, both in public and private; so that my position in regard thereto is well known here, and I supposed it was also well known in your place. And believing as I did, and do, in that regard, I have always expected, and it has been my intention and desire, to carry out in good faith the law providing for the removal of property to Prescott, and the only reason that I delayed as long as I did before I instructed Mr. Miller to come after the goods, more because I feared that some such step would be taken as has been taken, and the Territory made expense without anything being accomplished. I would further say that, as to my personal preference as between Tucson and Prescott, that I have little or no preference, but if I had, it would not, I think, change my official action. But, while I say that I have no preference as between the two places, still that did not prevent me from having a decided preference to move the goods at the time fixed by the law, for the reason that I thought, as I said before, that the act was binding and lawful, and would in the end stand, and that if the goods were not moved just at the time provided, they would have to be moved in the end; and hence, I have, from the first, hoped that no attempt would be made by the people here to delay or defeat the operation of the law; but the fact that I hoped that no action would be taken, could not blind my eyes from acts that were being done looking to such an attempt. And it was because acts were being constantly performed looking to some way in which the removal could be prevented, that made me expect that such an effort would be made, and therefore delayed sending for Mr. Miller as long as I did; but I at last got tired of hearing constant threats of what would be done, and wrote Mr. M. to come, and, as I understood, his teams were as far as Phoenix when the order, to show cause, was renewed upon me.

This brings me to the question of my acts since made a defendant in that proceeding, and to your insinuations (I hope and trust made on false information) that I had not made a "bonafide" defense to the issuing of the injunction. In regard thereto I would say that, if from the time said order to show cause was served upon me, until the issuing of the injunction, I failed to do anything that it was possible for me to do to prevent the issuance thereof, then it was from a want of ability, for I most earnestly did everything that I knew how to do. I appeared before the Commission and presented all the objections that I thought would have any force against his right to hear the opposition, and these being all overruled by him, I then presented and filed as comprehensive a reservation of rights (in regard to moving for the dissolution, etc., of any injunction that might be granted) as it was possible for me to prepare. And then, as the Commissioner insisted upon going on with the hearing, I read and filed with him a brief, in which I made nineteen points against his right to issue the injunction on the complaint filed, of which I then thought, and still think, ten were conclusive against the right to issue the injunction. I also made a brief oral argument in reply to

argument on the part of plaintiff, in which I made several points that seemed to me equally fatal to plaintiff's case; and this I did when my health was such that I could not arise out of my chair to address the court, but had to make my argument while sitting. If this is letting a matter go by default, I should be glad to be informed as to what it would be necessary to do in order to make a defence to an action.

Not only did I thus do all that I could to prevent the injunction from issuing but I have been anxious to preserve every right, so that if your people thought that a motion to dissolve could be made before Judge French, they might have the opportunity, and hence I went farther than perhaps it was necessary that I should have gone and filed, both with the clerk of the court and with the Commissioner, such a reservation of such right as to make it available, if anything could; and thinking that it might be that some one would be sent down from Prescott to make such a motion and take such other step or steps as might be thought best, I have neglected to qualify as Governor (although I have had my commission several days), and have written the department that in view of this litigation I was fearful that injustice might be done if I qualified before the arrival of my successor, and asked that I might be allowed to hold my present office until relieved. This I have done at some little pecuniary sacrifice, and yet I am accused by your people of being in the Tucson ring and working to keep the Capital here; when, I really wanted to play in with the people here I would have waited until enjoined and then at once have qualified as Governor, and thus left your people remedyless; but that, although my legal right, I did not think would have been, or would now be, morally right, and I shall therefore remain as Secretary until relieved (if my successor comes on within a month or so), unless directed to do otherwise by the Department of the Interior. I repeat, again, that the question of where the Capital shall be is for the people to decide, and they having decided that it shall be at Prescott, I think it will go there and that this litigation will only delay it for a time; yet this does not justify me in disobeying the order of a court and this injunction, although granted by a commissioner, has, when issued, the force and effect of an order of court.

I only wish to do my official duty in the premises, and am satisfied that when you know the facts you will take back all such insinuations as those contained in your said editorial. I have written this only for your information and for the information of such of your friends as you see fit to make acquainted with its contents. I have written in great haste to catch the mail, and have not time to even read it once, therefore please excuse all omissions.

Very truly yours, JOHN P. HOYT.

Latest From Mineral Park.

MINERAL PARK, April 19, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—I take my Pen to draw you a few Lines Joe Lambert he Wants you to Send him a set of Harness for Mules by Mr J Tibbitts When he comes back on the First chance you Get We are going to have 20 loades of Hay in our correll this month We have got 6 all redly

Please tell your Friends about our correll and the price 50 cts pr night

Please dont for get ours When you see teams coming this Way Capton Send his best R gards to you & your wife & I my best Woushes

Every thing Looks Dark at Present Mr & Mrs Bull is very Sick one cant help the other

Mr Mackee Reaney is Pardner in correll We have moast Every Few Days alike Fun the Men Get Tired out Doing nothing so they Get there Pistols and run at Each others as if they might Shoot some one one Day Las Weak there Was more Gun With Pistols You could see them running down the street singing beautifull Wounds

Excuse this nonsense & listen to only the business Part

Respectfully Your Friend

Capt. Devers, an old friend of ours who was wounded severely in the back and leg, on the 16th of this month, at Hardin's ranch in Pima county, we learn from the Tucson Star, is recovering, and has good medical aid at the hands of that excellent physician Dr. J. C. Handy of Tucson.

LETTER FROM COL. HODGE.

NEW YORK CITY, April 14, 1877.

EDITOR MINER:—I have been in this city for some three weeks and have now nearly ready for press my work on Arizona, which I hope may be of some benefit to our delightful Territory. Since I left Arizona some six months since, I have traveled over much of the West and Northwest, and have delivered many lectures on Arizona, its mineral wealth and other resources, all of which have been well received by the public. Many from different sections of the Union are now on their way to Arizona and thousands are making inquiries respecting it and its resources. I anticipate a large increase to the population, and many who are going represent capital.

My stay in California, of several weeks, was devoted entirely to explanations of the prospective and real mineral wealth of the country, and I hope has been and will continue to be of much benefit. Since coming east of the Rocky Mountains, I have taken special pains to give information respecting the different routes to Northern and Central Arizona, and the prospects of early railroad communication on the line of the 35th parallel. Every man of influence with you should, at all times and in every honorable way, attract such attention to the necessity of a railroad, and should impress the subject upon friends and public men both East and West. Continual and persistent agitation of the subject will, in time, bring its reward, and the sooner the better. In my survey of life and business from San Francisco to New York, I find but little of a bright and buoyant character. Business of all kinds is at a stand still; thousands and tens of thousands of able bodied men are out of employment, and the gaunt spectre, poverty, clings to many a household. This is not confined to the large cities, but is met with everywhere, in both town and country. The country has never fully recovered from the financial convulsion of 1873, and the political complications connected with the last Presidential election, is continued to the present time, and a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity pervades all classes to a great extent. Millions of capital are locked up, and capitalists are unwilling to enter upon new enterprises. People buy only as compelled for present wants, yet, in one respect, this operates to the good of the country, as importations decrease and our exportations now exceed the importation, thus bringing the balance of trade with foreign nations in our favor. If the threatened war between Russia and Turkey—which now seems to be sure—breaks out, it will add much to values here and may avert distress and ruin which now threatens to overwhelm large portions of our country.

The present political outlook seems to be more promising since the settlement of the South Carolina difficulty, and if the Louisiana matter should be quietly settled, as now seems certain, by the recognition of the Nicholls government, it will have a wonderful effect on the nation at large. I don't speak of this in a political sense, but as a citizen having an equal interest with all other citizens in a government of the people, by the people, for the people's good, and in the interest of peace, prosperity and national welfare.

The Democrats are satisfied with the President's Southern policy, and all of the Republicans, except that radical portion who fastened a horde of hungry carpet-bag politicians on the South at the close of the civil war. Wendall Phillips, the great national scold, has uttered his *ipse dixit* against Hayes' policy, and some seem to think that Blaine, Butler and a few others will do so at the special session of Congress.

I leave for Boston in a few days and from thence go West, and hope to be on my return to Arizona in a few short months at farthest. With a kind wish for the MINER and all personal friends, I am, as ever, etc.,

H. C. HODGE.

The last number of the Tucson STAR publishes and calls attention to a letter signed by H. S. Stevens, Delegate, which was printed in the New York Herald of March 29th.

The MINER received a copy of this letter, on a printed slip, with the compliments of Chas. D. Paston. We attributed this letter to Mr. Paston, at the time we first saw it, from the quotations from an endorsement on Paston's application to have his Arivaca

grant rented and occupied for a military post, and familiarity with the action of the wild tribes in their dominions.

The general tenor of the above, enough, but the premises, based, namely, Little Remarks the N. Y. Herald, is a worthy bition for such a communi-

Wool, Hides and Pelts

The following are the Falkner, Bell & Co.'s Wool, 430 California St., April 20th:

Southern, free, Spring 17@20.

Southern, free, Spring 15@17.

Southern, slightly seed, 14@16.

Northern, strictly clean, Northern, good, 20@22.

Southern, burry, 10@12.

Receipt of the Spring March to date, 20,156 lbs.

Remarks:—Buyers have freely during the past two tations. We note a wide prior grades, while choice ready sale.

HIDES AND PELTS (per M Dry, flint, usual select The Green salted, heavy Queen Green, salted, cow, 7/8 crown Slaughterhouse pelts, the w Sun dried, each, 20@22 May.

Shorn, each, 12@15.

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N. B.....her

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